

# Bill to Halt M'Adoo's Rail Plan Proposed

## Cummins Against Immediate Return of Roads if 5- Year Scheme Is Beaten

### Official Again Questioned

#### La Follette, Hitherto Silent, Indorses Director's Pro- posed Test Programme

New York Tribune  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A resolution will be introduced in Congress prohibiting the Administration from carrying out its threat to turn back the railroads immediately to their private owners unless the after-the-war period of government control is extended to five years. An announcement to this effect by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, followed a further grilling to-day of Director General McAdoo by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, of which Senator Cummins is a member.

The hearing was enlivened by spirited interchanges between Mr. McAdoo and several of the Republican Senators, in which the relationship between the railroad problem and the Presidential campaign of 1920 was brought to the front. Mr. McAdoo insisted that one purpose in seeking the five-year period was to keep the question out of the 1920 political campaign.

"It is bound to be an issue," was the prompt rejoinder of Senator Cummins.

#### Resolution May Pass

If the attitude of the committee is an accurate reflection of the feeling in Congress, such a resolution as that suggested by Senator Cummins may pass, it is declared. The committee, while strongly opposed to the five-year period, is equally opposed to the suggestion that the railroads be turned back before Congress has time to enact legislation fixing the future relationship between the Government and the roads.

The proposed act fixes the period of after-the-war control at twenty-one months, but provides that the President may, at his discretion, turn back the properties before the expiration of that period.

The resolution, Senator Cummins indicated, would withdraw the proviso, thus fixing the period at twenty-one months unless Congress shall have acted in the meantime.

In a sharp colloquy between the Director General and Senator Watson, Mr. McAdoo declared that he had no suggestion whatever to offer concerning the proper method of dealing with the problem, other than his insistence on a five-year test period.

The National Association of Railway Executives, comprising the directing heads of all the important railroads of the country, will meet in Philadelphia to-morrow, when they will formulate a final programme of recommendations to make to the committee concerning legislation necessary for the effective operation of the roads in the future.

#### Commission To Be Heard

Though opposed to the proposed five-year period of Federal control, they nevertheless oppose the suggestion that the roads be thrown back at once on their owners without the enactment of necessary legislation.

In executive session at the conclusion of the examination of Mr. McAdoo, the committee decided to start, Monday, the questioning of members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, following which representatives of the railroads will be heard. Deputations representing various shippers' organizations, as well as the owners of railroad securities and employees of the roads, have been in attendance at the hearings, and probably will get an opportunity to be heard.

As he stepped from the witness chair at the close of his testimony Mr. McAdoo briefly addressed the committee, saying that inasmuch as he is retiring definitely from public office by the first of next week he wished to express appreciation for the "many courtesies" extended him by the committee. Chairman Smith replied in behalf of the committee.

At the outset of the session Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota, resumed his examination of the witness, begun yesterday. When the Minnesota Senator continued drawing comparisons between the earnings of the railroads under Federal control with their earnings under private management Mr.

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# Pershing Dances Way To 'Phone Girls' Hearts

YONKERS, Jan. 4.—A lot of telephone operators with the American forces in France have fallen in love with General Pershing, according to a letter Veronica Taaffe, of this city, has received from one of them, Charlotte Gyss. "Black Jack," as Miss Gyss calls him, was the life of a party at his chateau, at which Miss Anne Morgan was one of the hostesses and the telephone operators guests.

"It rather threatened to be a stiff party," Miss Gyss wrote, "until 'Black Jack' said: 'Let's take up the rug and have a little music.' The general danced with most all of the guests, and, believe me, he is some wonderful dancer. It turned out to be the most wonderfully jolly party. You know, the general is the most democratic, unspoiled-by-fame man you would ever hope to meet, and we all lost our hearts to him."

# New Flow of Milk to City Ends Crisis

## Babies Get a Full Supply as Normal Quantity Comes From West and South

The crisis in the milk situation in this city is being successfully passed, and conditions are rapidly reverting to normal through increased milk shipments from new sources in the South and West. Health Commissioner Copeland made this encouraging statement yesterday in reporting that 1,007,108 quarts were received here yesterday, an increase of more than 100,000 quarts over Thursday's receipts.

I. Elkins Nathan, secretary of the New York Milk Conference Board, said last night that receipts for to-day would show a substantial increase. He declared that the supply is being judiciously distributed in order that families with children may be assured of an adequate supply. The conservation practised by families of adults, restaurants and hotels has made this easily possible, he said.

#### Babies Get Full Supply

The baby health stations received their full supply of 20,000 quarts yesterday, and are certain of that amount again to-day. The contractors for fish-bone milk to the stations gave 80 per cent of the full quota, while the Sheffield Farms company made up the deficiency by forwarding sixty-five cans.

The breach between the distributors and the members of the Dairymen's League widened perceptibly yesterday, each side preferring charges and counter charges. F. R. Eastman, of the Dairymen's League, said yesterday that less milk would come into New York City from members of the league than on any day since the beginning of the strike. He declared that reports from practically every shipping point in the state show that the farmers are determined to fight it out to a finish.

Of the 800 or 900 milk receiving stations in New York State, only between 200 and 300 are in operation pasteurizing the milk for shipment to the city, Eastman said. He confirmed a report from Tioga County that members of the Dairymen's League were hauling their milk to the Oswego station, preferring to dispose of it now rather than wait until the league sells it after the strike.

#### One Break in League Ranks

He declared that this was probably the only instance of dissatisfaction with the stand of the league. He denied that farmers are suffering losses through their refusal to sell their milk, saying that it took two or three days for the milk to ripen enough for churning, and if it was sold before then it would be made into butter.

Albert Manning, secretary of the Dairymen's League, declared that the milk which will come into New York City from Pennsylvania and the West will not be as pure and good as that from upstate dairies.

"The Helvetic condenseries, which are to sell some milk to the distributors here, I believe," said Mr. Manning, "do not produce as good a product as we do. It is not produced under regulations as strict as those of the New York Board of Health. It, therefore, costs these farmers less to turn out milk than it does the farmers of this state."

Roswell D. Cooper, president of the league, said last night that the milk dealers are spreading a false report that milk of non-members of the league is being spilled. He added that the league has counselled against violence and that farmers are manufacturing butter and cheese, both having great value to them for home consumption and shipment to the markets. He recommended that the city establish pasteurization and distribution plants, in order to bring the farmer and the consumer closer together.

#### Wanted Inquiry Called Off

A sharp tilt between Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling and officials of the Dairymen's League was occasioned through statements issued

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# Americans Hold Reds in 5-Day Battle

## U. S. Soldiers Who Captured Kadish Village on De- cember 30 Keep Position

### Are Greatly Outnumbered

#### Attacking Force Is Tired After Incessant Fighting, but Bears Up Bravely

ARCHANGEL, Jan. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Fighting about the village of Kadish, which was recaptured by the American forces December 30, is continuing. The American artillery has moved up slightly and is almost continually shelling the enemy. There have been numerous outpost encounters in the thick woods bordering on the Petrograd road.

The Bolshevik force outnumbered the Americans nearly three to one, and is seeking to outflank them, but the American soldiers, though tired after five days and nights of fighting activity in the extreme cold, are bearing up splendidly. The battle is largely a question of endurance in the Arctic weather.

Now and then in the course of the fighting the Americans encounter hidden machine gun positions in the woods or along the road. One of these held out for five hours until the Americans, advancing step by step or crawling in the snow, succeeded in flanking it.

There is some respite with darkness, which descends at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but the shelling at night is making perilous the matter of the transport of munitions and provisions along the highroad in sleighs or on men's backs through the forest. The Russian peasant drivers of these, stricken with fear, in some instances turned and bolted in the wrong direction, only to be forced to proceed by American soldiers.

The American trench mortars are doing splendid work. On the Volodga Railway front the Bolshevik shelling continues. American patrols are encountering the enemy in the Onega sector, where it is considered probable that the American forces may withdraw from the exposed positions to one of the captured villages.

# Riga Asks United Defence to Prevent Invasion by "Reds"

## By H. W. Smith

New York Tribune  
Special Cable Service

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 4.—The "Vossische Zeitung" publishes a dispatch from Riga on the position of the Baltic provinces. It appears to favor a united defence by Germans.

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# Japan Recalls 24,000 Troops From Siberia

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Announcement that 24,000 Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Siberia is reported in a Tokio dispatch to "The Express," quoting an official statement issued by the Japanese War Office on December 27. The statement, according to the dispatch, says that Japan intends to maintain henceforth only the smallest possible force in Siberia.

"Public opinion here," says the dispatch, "deplores the withdrawal. Allied observers, Americans as well as British, speak bitterly of intervention as being, relatively, a failure, owing to disunity among the Allies and their mutual jealousies."

# Missing Girl Found Wrapped in Blanket In New Jersey Hut

## Miss Adelaide Kramer, Half- Frozen and Hysterical, Is Traced After Disappear- ance on Shopping Tour

Adelaide Kramer, secretary to the treasurer of the American Cigar Company, who disappeared December 23, was found last night half frozen and hysterical, wrapped in a blanket in a shack on the shore of the Hudson below Englewood, N. J. Her mother, who lives at 54 Manhattan Avenue, started for Englewood with a detective as soon as the news reached her from Police Headquarters.

For ten days caretakers and police in the Inter-State Park along the Palisades had caught occasional glimpses of a dishevelled feminine figure which fled with marvellous speed at their approach. Time and again they had sought to find this willow-wisp woman, but she always eluded them.

New Year's Day, Thomas Nelia, watchman on a pier above Englewood Cliffs, flushed the fugitive, and was astonished to see her drop in her tracks at sight of him. He picked her up and carried her to his shanty, where he tried to nurse her back to her senses. Despite the efforts of the old watchman she grew worse, and yesterday morning her condition alarmed him. She was unconscious and breathing stentoriously.

He informed the park police of the patient he was harboring, and they had her taken to Englewood Hospital, where her ravings gave a clue to her identity. It was found that both feet had been frozen during her wanderings, and that she had become so weakened by hunger, exhaustion and exposure that it was difficult to coax her to take nourishment.

The New York police were notified and got in communication with Miss Kramer's mother. She made the identification positive when she reached the hospital last night. The young woman lived with her mother and two younger sisters.

Miss Kramer is twenty-six years old and had been employed by the American Cigar Company, at 111 Fifth Avenue, for seven years. She left the office early on December 23, saying she was going to do some Christmas shopping. She never reached home.

Only a few weeks before she had suffered a nervous breakdown. Her family was especially worried because her father had disappeared in the same way years before. He was found drowned.

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# Pope Greets Wilson in the Vatican And Assures Him Peace Aims Agree; \$100,000,000 Asked to Aid Hoover

## Berlin Ignored in the Re- quest of President for Aid for Freed Peoples

### Congress Is Asked To Give Big Sum

#### \$1,500,000,000 Worth of Food Needed From U. S. in Seven Months

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—President Wilson's first legislative recommendation based on his study of conditions in Europe looks to the relief of the distress of populations "outside of Germany" which are threatened with starvation.

A request for an immediate appropriation of \$100,000,000 to supply food to the liberated peoples of Austria, Turkey, Poland and Western Russia, who have no recognized governments and are unable to finance international obligations, was transmitted to-day to Congress by Secretary Glass on cabled instructions from the President.

Mr. Glass went personally to the Capitol for a long conference with Democratic leaders of the House, and legislation to carry out the President's recommendations will be introduced by them after conferring with Republican leaders.

In appealing "to the great sense of charity and good will of the American people toward the suffering," the President said:

"While the sum of money is in itself large, it is so small, compared to the expenditures we have undertaken in the hope of bettering the world, that it becomes a mere pittance compared to the results that will be obtained from it and the lasting effect that will remain in the United States through an act of such broad humanity and statesmanlike influence."

The text of the message follows: "Extended investigation and consideration of the food situation in certain parts of Europe disclose that essentially the urban populations in certain areas are not only faced with absolute starvation during the coming winter, but that many of the populations are unable to find immediate resources with which to purchase their food."

"These regions have been so subjected to destruction by war, not only of their foodstuffs, but of their financial resources and their power of production and exports, that they are utterly incapable of finding any resources that can be converted into in-

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# Wilson and Pope Discuss Treaties

LONDON, Jan. 4.—According to the Central News correspondent at Rome, the interview between President Wilson and the Pope lasted half an hour. The great social problems of the day and the general question of treaties were discussed, while Palestine and Armenia were touched upon.

The Pope showed the President numerous telegrams which he had just received regarding the plight of the Armenians.

# Russians Form Serbia Would Body in Paris Fight On to To Plead Cause Get Dalmatia

## Four Ambassadors Will Be Joined by Prince Lvoff and Others in Asking Help

New York Tribune  
Special Cable Service

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Russian representatives here have taken an important step toward defining and consolidating their relations with the Entente Powers. Four Ambassadors—De Giers, from Rome; Malakhoff, from Paris; Bakmetieff, from Washington, and Nabukoff, from London—from to-day forward will constitute a provisional council, sitting here with a view to maintaining communication with the peace conference on one hand, and on the other with those elements in Russia who are fighting Bolshevism. Three of the ambassadors named are now here, but Nabukoff is not expected at the meetings of the council regularly, although he will probably come over from London at frequent intervals.

To this council will be added Prince Lvoff and Konavloff, Minister of Commerce, who are here, and Tchekowky, who is expected to arrive shortly from Archangel. Sazonoff, the former Russian Foreign Minister, will also probably join the council, together with Struve, the leader of the Russian Cadet party, and a well known economist.

The new council's spokesmen before the Allies will probably be Prince Lvoff and Sazonoff. It is hoped that the council will be able to put before Admiral Kolchak in Siberia and General Denikin in Ekaterinburg a programme approved by the Allies and acceptable to the friends of the Allies in Russia.

# Russian Problem to Be Among First for Entente to Settle

## By F. W. Wray

New York Tribune  
European Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 4.—I am enabled to give what may be accepted as the official view here regarding the situation in Russia. It largely supports those who are opposed to the idea of intervention on a large scale.

"Suspended animation," I am informed, is the best description of the policy of Great Britain and the Allies toward Russia, or, more correctly, Bolshevism.

As far as Great Britain is concerned, although the subject comes under daily review, there is no desire to make a definite decision while important governmental changes are pending. Even then any steps will be taken only after consultation with the Allies. Conversations are now occurring among these parties, but there is a general desire to postpone important decisions until the peace congress has met.

#### Ready for Quick Action

If, however, developments in Russia are sufficiently serious to create a demand for immediate action, then whatever is necessary will be undertaken to prevent the spread of Bolshevism through Central Europe. But this danger is not regarded as imminent. It is pointed out that Bolshevism in Germany has received a rude setback from returning soldiers, who, while avowing republican principles, are strongly opposed to disorder and anarchy.

It is believed that if the economic problems of Central Europe are satisfactorily solved by an adequate supply of foodstuffs and raw materials for industrial purposes, the danger of spreading disorder is greatly reduced.

Official minds set three weighty arguments against intervention on a general scale. First, intervention might easily be successfully represented throughout Russia as interference with her internal affairs.

Second, inter-Allied opposition to Bolshevism was dictated by a justifiable desire to prevent it becoming a source of strength to Germany during the war.

Third, the Allies are war weary and anxious only to secure Europe against a repetition of the horrors of war.

#### Situation Called Critical

The situation is admittedly critical, but the Allies are prepared, in emergency, to prevent Bolshevism becoming a menace to the peace of Europe.

The whole problem will be one of the first subjects for discussion in the peace conference.

# President Welcomed by Famous Swiss Guards and Pontifical Court

## Leaves for Genoa, Milan and Turin

### U. S. Executive Visits Garibaldi Monument; Views Rome's Historic Ruins

ROME, Jan. 4 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson left Rome for Paris shortly after 9 o'clock to-night with the cheers of the Roman throng that had gathered to witness his departure ringing in his ears. His visit to the Italian capital had proved the busiest of his European trip, as it was the most demonstrative.

The Presidential party is not expected to reach Paris until Tuesday morning, as the itinerary provides for stops at Genoa, Milan and Turin.

The President is represented as expecting on his return to the French capital to find the delegates of the nations assembling for the peace conference, ready to decide upon the first principles of the proposed league of nations, thus paving the way for the disposal of what he regards as the necessary preliminaries to the peace before his return to the United States about the middle of February.

#### Wilson Calls on Pope

President Wilson to-day crowded into the daylight hours a multiplicity of activities, including a call upon Pope Benedict at the Vatican and a visit to the American Episcopal Church. Before going to the Vatican this afternoon the President got his first real glimpse of the Eternal City. An early visit was paid to the Pantheon, where wreaths were laid upon the tomb of King Victor Emmanuel II and King Humbert there, and then the Presidential party motored up the great hill overlooking Rome where stands the imposing monument to Garibaldi.

The President alighted from his motor car and, standing bareheaded beside the statue of the great Italian and surrounded by the ruins of the historic centuries, looked over the city lying below, crowned by the dome of St. Peter's and with the Vatican gardens spread out before him.

In the distance the broken columns of the old Forum and the tumbled walls of the Coliseum were visible, but about them the modern city was humming with the activities of peace.

President Wilson viewed the impressive scene silently for several moments and then went on to the round of his day's activities.

#### Pope Receives Correspondents

Of these his attendance at a meeting of the Royal Academy of Science and a luncheon at the American Embassy came before the carrying out of the most important part of the programme for the day. While these earlier functions were in progress Pope Benedict was giving audience to a delegation of American newspapermen to whom he expressed the greatest hopes for a lasting peace and his appreciation of the part America was playing in the efforts to achieve it and voiced his confidence in the continuing and increasing influence of the United States in the world's affairs.

The President's arrival was announced by the Master of the Chamber to the Pope, who awaited the President in the throne room, where two gilded armchairs had been placed. The President was admitted immediately to the presence of the Pope, who was gowned in white.

#### Procession Through Halls

On his way to the throne room the President was accompanied by a procession of Vatican servants. The procession made its way through halls filled with antique pictures and precious tapestries.

As the President entered the ante-chamber to the Papal apartments, he was preceded by the Pontifical Chamberlain. Gendarmes in immense busby and the Palatine Guard and the Noble Guard in their red tunics were drawn up to greet him.

President Wilson drove from the Palazzo del Drago, the residence of Ambassador Page, to the Vatican accompanied by Monsignor Charles O'Hearn, rector of the American College. Thousands gathered along the streets cheered and waved their hats when the automobile passed.

#### Met by Pontifical Court

As the President entered, the Swiss Guard, in multi-colored uniforms, designed by Raphael, presented arms. Crossing the courtyard, the Presidential automobile reached San Damaso, in the centre of the Apostolic Palace, where a detachment of gendarmes heralded its coming with bugles and at the same time rendered military honors.

At the foot of the grand staircase leading to the Pontifical apartment the President was met by Monsignor Canali, secretary of the Congregation of Ceremonials, with four Swiss guards



# Explaining an Omission

Private W. E. Hill, whose clever drawings, "Among Us Mortals," have been so popular with readers of The Sunday Tribune, is quarantined at Fort Barancas, Pensacola, Fla., on account of an outbreak of influenza. The Hill drawings will appear again in the earliest possible issue of

## The Tribune Sunday Graphic Section